

McGovern	Porter	Smith (WA)
McHugh	Portman	Snyder
McInnis	Price (NC)	Solis
McIntyre	Pryce (OH)	Souder
McKeon	Putnam	Spratt
McNulty	Quinn	Stark
Meehan	Radanovich	Stearns
Meek (FL)	Rahall	Stenholm
Meeks (NY)	Ramstad	Strickland
Menendez	Rangel	Stupak
Mica	Regula	Sullivan
Michaud	Rehberg	Sweeney
Millender-	Renzi	Tancredo
McDonald	Reyes	Tanner
Miller (FL)	Reynolds	Tauscher
Miller (MI)	Rodriguez	Tauzin
Miller (NC)	Rogers (AL)	Taylor (MS)
Miller, Gary	Rogers (KY)	Taylor (NC)
Mollohan	Rogers (MI)	Terry
Moore	Rohrabacher	Thomas
Moran (KS)	Ros-Lehtinen	Thompson (CA)
Moran (VA)	Ross	Thompson (MS)
Murphy	Rothman	Thornberry
Murtha	Roybal-Allard	Tiahrt
Musgrave	Royce	Tiberi
Myrick	Ruppersberger	Tierney
Nadler	Rush	Toomey
Napolitano	Ryan (OH)	Towns
Neal (MA)	Ryan (WI)	Turner (OH)
Nethercutt	Ryun (KS)	Turner (TX)
Ney	Sabo	Udall (CO)
Northup	Sanchez, Linda	Udall (NM)
Norwood	T.	Upton
Nunes	Sanchez, Loretta	Van Hollen
Oberstar	Sanders	Velazquez
Obey	Sandlin	Visclosky
Olver	Saxton	Vitter
Ortiz	Schakowsky	Walden (OR)
Osborne	Schiff	Walsh
Ose	Schrock	Wamp
Otter	Scott (GA)	Waters
Owens	Scott (VA)	Watson
Oxley	Sensenbrenner	Watt
Pallone	Serrano	Waxman
Pascarell	Sessions	Weiner
Pastor	Shadegg	Weldon (FL)
Paul	Shaw	Weldon (PA)
Payne	Shays	Weller
Pearce	Sherman	Wexler
Pelosi	Sherwood	Whitfield
Pence	Shinkus	Wicker
Peterson (MN)	Shuster	Wilson (NM)
Peterson (PA)	Simmons	Wilson (SC)
Petri	Simpson	Wolf
Pickering	Skelton	Woolsey
Pitts	Slaughter	Wu
Platts	Smith (MI)	Wynn
Pombo	Smith (NJ)	Young (AK)
Pomeroy	Smith (TX)	Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—15

Bachus	Clay	John
Becerra	Combest	McCarthy (MO)
Berman	Fletcher	McCotter
Brown, Corrine	Gephardt	Miller, George
Buyer	Hyde	Nussle

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised that 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1346

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 1104, CHILD ABDUCTION PREVENTION ACT OF 2003

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1104, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

PROSECUTORIAL REMEDIES AND TOOLS AGAINST THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN TODAY ACT OF 2003 OR "PROTECT ACT"

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 160, I call up the Senate bill (S. 151) to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the sexual exploitation of children, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of S. 151 is as follows:

S. 151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Prosecutorial Remedies and Tools Against the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003" or "PROTECT Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Obscenity and child pornography are not entitled to protection under the First Amendment under *Miller v. California*, 413 U.S. 15 (1973) (obscenity), or *New York v. Ferber*, 458 U.S. 747 (1982) (child pornography) and thus may be prohibited.

(2) The Government has a compelling state interest in protecting children from those who sexually exploit them, including both child molesters and child pornographers. "The prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children constitutes a government objective of surpassing importance." *New York v. Ferber*, 458 U.S. 747, 757 (1982) (emphasis added), and this interest extends to stamping out the vice of child pornography at all levels in the distribution chain. *Osborne v. Ohio*, 495 U.S. 103, 110 (1990).

(3) The Government thus has a compelling interest in ensuring that the criminal prohibitions against child pornography remain enforceable and effective. "[T]he most expeditious if not the only practical method of law enforcement may be to dry up the market for this material by imposing severe criminal penalties on persons selling, advertising, or otherwise promoting the product." *Ferber*, 458 U.S. at 760.

(4) In 1982, when the Supreme Court decided *Ferber*, the technology did not exist to: (A) computer generate depictions of children that are indistinguishable from depictions of real children; (B) use parts of images of real children to create a composite image that is unidentifiable as a particular child and in a way that prevents even an expert from concluding that parts of images of real children were used; or (C) disguise pictures of real children being abused by making the image look computer generated.

(5) Evidence submitted to the Congress, including from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, demonstrates that technology already exists to disguise depictions of real children to make them unidentifiable and to make depictions of real children appear computer generated. The technology will soon exist, if it does not already, to computer generate realistic images of children.

(6) The vast majority of child pornography prosecutions today involve images contained

on computer hard drives, computer disks, or related media.

(7) There is no substantial evidence that any of the child pornography images being trafficked today were made other than by the abuse of real children. Nevertheless, technological advances since *Ferber* have led many criminal defendants to suggest that the images of child pornography they possess are not those of real children, insisting that the government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the images are not computer-generated. Such challenges increased significantly after the *Ashcroft v. Free Speech Coalition* decision.

(8) Child pornography circulating on the Internet has, by definition, been digitally uploaded or scanned into computers and has been transferred over the Internet, often in different file formats, from trafficker to trafficker. An image seized from a collector of child pornography is rarely a first-generation product, and the retransmission of images can alter the image so as to make it difficult for even an expert conclusively to opine that a particular image depicts a real child. If the original image has been scanned from a paper version into a digital format, this task can be even harder since proper forensic assessment may depend on the quality of the image scanned and the tools used to scan it.

(9) The impact on the government's ability to prosecute child pornography offenders is already evident. The Ninth Circuit has seen a significant adverse effect on prosecutions since the 1999 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *Free Speech Coalition*. After that decision, prosecutions generally have been brought in the Ninth Circuit only in the most clear-cut cases in which the government can specifically identify the child in the depiction or otherwise identify the origin of the image. This is a fraction of meritorious child pornography cases. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children testified that, in light of the Supreme Court's affirmation of the Ninth Circuit decision, prosecutors in various parts of the country have expressed concern about the continued viability of previously indicted cases as well as declined potentially meritorious prosecutions.

(10) Since the Supreme Court's decision in *Free Speech Coalition*, defendants in child pornography cases have almost universally raised the contention that the images in question could be virtual, thereby requiring the government, in nearly every child pornography prosecution, to find proof that the child is real. Some of these defense efforts have already been successful.

(11) In the absence of congressional action, this problem will continue to grow increasingly worse. The mere prospect that the technology exists to create computer or computer-generated depictions that are indistinguishable from depictions of real children will allow defendants who possess images of real children to escape prosecution, for it threatens to create a reasonable doubt in every case of computer images even when a real child was abused. This threatens to render child pornography laws that protect real children unenforceable. Moreover, imposing an additional requirement that the Government prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew that the image was in fact a real child—as some courts have done—threatens to result in the de facto legalization of the possession, receipt, and distribution of child pornography for all except the original producers of the material.

(12) To avoid this grave threat to the Government's unquestioned compelling interest

in effective enforcement of the child pornography laws that protect real children, a statute must be adopted that prohibits a narrowly-defined subcategory of images.

(13) The Supreme Court's 1982 Ferber decision holding that child pornography was not protected drove child pornography off the shelves of adult bookstores. Congressional action is necessary now to ensure that open and notorious trafficking in such materials does not reappear, and even increase, on the Internet.

SEC. 3. CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO MATERIAL CONSTITUTING OR CONTAINING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

Section 2252A of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) knowingly—

“(A) reproduces any child pornography for distribution through the mails, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

“(B) advertises, promotes, presents, distributes, or solicits through the mails, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, any material or purported material in a manner that reflects the belief, or that is intended to cause another to believe, that the material or purported material is, or contains—

“(i) an obscene visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or

“(ii) a visual depiction of an actual minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;”;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking “or” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) knowingly distributes, offers, sends, or provides to a minor any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, where such visual depiction is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct—

“(A) that has been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

“(B) that was produced using materials that have been mailed, shipped, or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

“(C) which distribution, offer, sending, or provision is accomplished using the mails or by transmitting or causing to be transmitted any wire communication in interstate or foreign commerce, including by computer,

for purposes of inducing or persuading a minor to participate in any activity that is illegal.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking “paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (4)” and inserting “paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (6)”; and

(3) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

“(c) Affirmative Defense.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of violating paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (a) that—

“(1)(A) the alleged child pornography was produced using an actual person or persons engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) each such person was an adult at the time the material was produced; or

“(2) the alleged child pornography was not produced using any actual minor or minors.

No affirmative defense under subsection (c)(2) shall be available in any prosecution that involves child pornography as described in section 2256(8)(C). A defendant may not assert an affirmative defense to a charge of violating paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of

subsection (a) unless, within the time provided for filing pretrial motions or at such time prior to trial as the judge may direct, but in no event later than 10 days before the commencement of the trial, the defendant provides the court and the United States with notice of the intent to assert such defense and the substance of any expert or other specialized testimony or evidence upon which the defendant intends to rely. If the defendant fails to comply with this subsection, the court shall, absent a finding of extraordinary circumstances that prevented timely compliance, prohibit the defendant from asserting such defense to a charge of violating paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subsection (a) or presenting any evidence for which the defendant has failed to provide proper and timely notice.”.

SEC. 4. ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.

Section 2252A of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE.—On motion of the government, in any prosecution under this chapter, except for good cause shown, the name, address, social security number, or other nonphysical identifying information, other than the age or approximate age, of any minor who is depicted in any child pornography shall not be admissible and may be redacted from any otherwise admissible evidence, and the jury shall be instructed, upon request of the United States, that it can draw no inference from the absence of such evidence in deciding whether the child pornography depicts an actual minor.”.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

Section 2256 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the semicolon the following: “and shall not be construed to require proof of the actual identity of the person”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “means actual” and inserting the following: “means—

“(A) actual”;

(B) in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E), by indenting the left margin 2 ems to the right and redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) as clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), and (v), respectively;

(C) in subparagraph (A)(v), as redesignated, by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(B)(i) actual sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex, or lascivious simulated sexual intercourse where the genitals, breast, or pubic area of any person is exhibited;

“(ii) actual or lascivious simulated—

“(I) bestiality;

“(II) masturbation; or

“(III) sadistic or masochistic abuse; or

“(iii) actual lascivious or simulated lascivious exhibition of the genitals or pubic area of any person;”;

(3) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) the production of such visual depiction involves the use of an identifiable minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or”;

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by inserting after “is engaging in sexually explicit conduct” the following: “, except that the term ‘identifiable minor’ as used in this subparagraph shall not be construed to include the portion of the definition contained in paragraph (9)(B)”; and

(ii) by striking “or” at the end; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (D); and

(4) by striking paragraph (9), and inserting the following:

“(9) ‘identifiable minor’—

“(A)(i) means a person—

“(I)(aa) who was a minor at the time the visual depiction was created, adapted, or modified; or

“(bb) whose image as a minor was used in creating, adapting, or modifying the visual depiction; and

“(II) who is recognizable as an actual person by the person's face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature; and

“(ii) shall not be construed to require proof of the actual identity of the identifiable minor; or

“(B) means a computer image, computer generated image, or digital image—

“(i) that is of, or is virtually indistinguishable from that of, an actual minor; and

“(ii) that depicts sexually explicit conduct as defined in paragraph (2)(B); and

“(10) ‘virtually indistinguishable’—

“(A) means that the depiction is such that an ordinary person viewing the depiction would conclude that the depiction is of an actual minor; and

“(B) does not apply to depictions that are drawings, cartoons, sculptures, diagrams, anatomical models, or paintings depicting minors or adults or reproductions of such depictions.”.

SEC. 6. OBSCENE VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2252A the following:

“§2252B. Obscene visual representations of the sexual abuse of children

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person who, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), knowingly produces, distributes, receives, or possesses with intent to distribute, a visual depiction of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture, or painting, that—

“(1)(A) depicts a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) is obscene; or

“(2)(A) depicts an image that is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in graphic bestiality, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; and

“(B) lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value;

or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(1), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

(b) ADDITIONAL OFFENSES.—Any person who, in a circumstance described in subsection (d), knowingly possesses a visual depiction of any kind, including a drawing, cartoon, sculpture, or painting, that—

“(1)(A) depicts a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; and

“(B) is obscene; or

“(2)(A) depicts an image that is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in graphic bestiality, sadistic or masochistic abuse, or sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex; and

“(B) lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value;

or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(2), including the penalties provided for cases involving a prior conviction.

(c) NONREQUIRED ELEMENT OF OFFENSE.—It is not a required element of any offense under this section that the minor depicted actually exist.

(d) CIRCUMSTANCES.—The circumstance referred to in subsections (a) and (b) is that—

“(1) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense is communicated or transported by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce is otherwise used in committing or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

“(2) any communication involved in or made in furtherance of the offense contemplates the transmission or transportation of a visual depiction by the mail, or in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer;

“(3) any person travels or is transported in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of the commission or in furtherance of the commission of the offense;

“(4) any visual depiction involved in the offense has been mailed, or has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer, or was produced using materials that have been mailed, or that have been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce by any means, including by computer; or

“(5) the offense is committed in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States or in any territory or possession of the United States.

“(e) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge of violating subsection (b) that the defendant—

“(1) possessed less than 3 such visual depictions; and

“(2) promptly and in good faith, and without retaining or allowing any person, other than a law enforcement agency, to access any such visual depiction—

“(A) took reasonable steps to destroy each such visual depiction; or

“(B) reported the matter to a law enforcement agency and afforded that agency access to each such visual depiction.

“(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) the term ‘visual depiction’ includes undeveloped film and videotape, and data stored on a computer disk or by electronic means which is capable of conversion into a visual image, and also includes any photograph, film, video, picture, digital image or picture, computer image or picture, or computer generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means;

“(2) the term ‘sexually explicit conduct’ has the meaning given the term in section 2256(2); and

“(3) the term ‘graphic’, when used with respect to a depiction of sexually explicit conduct, means that a viewer can observe any part of the genitals or pubic area of any depicted person or animal during any part of the time that the sexually explicit conduct is being depicted.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The section analysis for chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2252A the following:

“2252B. Obscene visual representations of the sexual abuse of children.”.

(c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—

(1) CATEGORY.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the applicable category of offense to be used in determining the sentencing range referred to in section 3553(a)(4) of title 18, United States Code, with respect to any person convicted under section 2252B of such title, shall be the category of offenses described in section 2G2.2 of the Sentencing Guidelines.

(2) RANGES.—The Sentencing Commission may promulgate guidelines specifically gov-

erning offenses under section 2252B of title 18, United States Code, if such guidelines do not result in sentencing ranges that are lower than those that would have applied under paragraph (1).

SEC. 7. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 2257 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(2), by striking “of this section” and inserting “of this chapter or chapter 71.”;

(2) in subsection (h)(3), by inserting “, computer generated image, digital image, or picture,” after “video tape”; and

(3) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking “not more than 2 years” and inserting “not more than 5 years”; and

(B) by striking “5 years” and inserting “10 years”.

SEC. 8. SERVICE PROVIDER REPORTING OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND RELATED INFORMATION.

Section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting “or a violation of section 2252B of that title” after “of that title”;

(2) in subsection (c), by inserting “or pursuant to” after “to comply with”;

(3) by amending subsection (f)(1)(D) to read as follows:

“(D) where the report discloses a violation of State criminal law, to an appropriate official of a State or subdivision of a State for the purpose of enforcing such State law.”;

(4) by redesignating paragraph (3) of subsection (b) as paragraph (4); and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2) of subsection (b) the following new paragraph:

“(3) In addition to forwarding such reports to those agencies designated in subsection (b)(2), the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is authorized to forward any such report to an appropriate official of a state or subdivision of a state for the purpose of enforcing state criminal law.”.

SEC. 9. CONTENTS DISCLOSURE OF STORED COMMUNICATIONS.

Section 2702 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (5), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (6)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by inserting “or” at the end;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, in connection with a report submitted under section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032); or”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (5) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, in connection with a report submitted under section 227 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13032); or”.

SEC. 10. EXTRATERRITORIAL PRODUCTION OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY FOR DISTRIBUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Section 2251 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “subsection (d)” each place that term appears and inserting “subsection (e)”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

“(c)(1) Any person who, in a circumstance described in paragraph (2), employs, uses, persuades, induces, entices, or coerces any minor to engage in, or who has a minor assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct outside of the United States, its territories or possessions, for the purpose of producing any visual depiction of such conduct, shall be punished as provided under subsection (e).

“(2) The circumstance referred to in paragraph (1) is that—

“(A) the person intends such visual depiction to be transported to the United States, its territories or possessions, by any means, including by computer or mail; or

“(B) the person transports such visual depiction to the United States, its territories or possessions, by any means, including by computer or mail.”.

SEC. 11. CIVIL REMEDIES.

Section 2252A of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(f) CIVIL REMEDIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person aggrieved by reason of the conduct prohibited under subsection (a) or (b) may commence a civil action for the relief set forth in paragraph (2).

“(2) RELIEF.—In any action commenced in accordance with paragraph (1), the court may award appropriate relief, including—

“(A) temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunctive relief;

“(B) compensatory and punitive damages; and

“(C) the costs of the civil action and reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses.”.

SEC. 12. ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR RECIDIVISTS.

Sections 2251(d), 2252(b), and 2252A(b) of title 18, United States Code, are amended by inserting “chapter 71,” before “chapter 109A,” each place it appears.

SEC. 13. SENTENCING ENHANCEMENTS FOR INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO ENGAGE IN SEXUAL ACT WITH A JUVENILE.

Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 18, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, as appropriate, amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and policy statements to ensure that guideline penalties are adequate in cases that involve interstate travel with the intent to engage in a sexual act with a juvenile in violation of section 2423 of title 18, United States Code, to deter and punish such conduct.

SEC. 14. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF TRIAL ATTORNEYS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall appoint 25 additional trial attorneys to the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice or to appropriate U.S. Attorney’s Offices, and those trial attorneys shall have as their primary focus, the investigation and prosecution of Federal child pornography laws.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Justice such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Attorney General shall report to the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the Committees on the

Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the Federal enforcement actions under chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an evaluation of the prosecutions brought under chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code;

(B) an outcome-based measurement of performance; and

(C) an analysis of the technology being used by the child pornography industry.

(c) SENTENCING GUIDELINES.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 18, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, as appropriate, amend the Federal Sentencing Guidelines and policy statements to ensure that the guidelines are adequate to deter and punish conduct that involves a violation of paragraph (3)(B) or (6) of section 2252A(a) of title 18, United States Code, as created by this Act. With respect to the guidelines for section 2252A(a)(3)(B), the Commission shall consider the relative culpability of promoting, presenting, describing, or distributing material in violation of that section as compared with solicitation of such material.

SEC. 15. AUTHORIZATION OF INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SEXUAL CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.

Section 2516(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “section 1591 (sex trafficking of children by force, fraud, or coercion),” after “section 1511 (obstruction of State or local law enforcement),”; and

(2) by inserting “section 2251A (selling or buying of children), section 2252A (relating to material constituting or containing child pornography), section 2252B (relating to child obscenity), section 2260 (production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for importation into the United States), sections 2421, 2422, 2423, and 2425 (relating to transportation for illegal sexual activity and related crimes),” after “sections 2251 and 2252 (sexual exploitation of children).”

SEC. 16. INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY RELATING TO CHILD PORNOGRAPHY.

Section 3486(a)(1)(C)(i) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “the name, address” and all that follows through “subscriber or customer utilized,” and inserting “the information specified in section 2703(c)(2).”

SEC. 17. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provisions of such to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. SENSENBRENNER

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 160, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER moves to strike all after the enacting clause of S. 151, and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 1104 as passed by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I will not take a long time on this motion.

The House has worked its will on H.R. 1104, and Members should be con-

gratulated for their hard work. However, this is no time to pat ourselves on the back. There is still work to do with the other body, and I am prepared to get that job done.

The following procedural maneuvers are necessary to get us to conference with the Senate. Many have complained that H.R. 1104 would get bogged down with the other body. This procedure ensures that we are able to expeditiously convene a conference to resolve differences between the House and the Senate versions of this legislation. The Committee on Rules, in its wisdom, has crafted a rule that permits us to expeditiously get to conference so that the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary can get to work. I am ready to roll up my sleeves to make sure this child protection legislation is on the President's desk soon.

Mr. Speaker, this motion permits the House to get to a stage of disagreement with the Senate so the House can consider the next motion I will offer requesting a conference with the other body. I encourage all Members to support this motion so we can resolve our differences with the other body and send to the President strong child protection legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the title of the Senate bill is amended so as to read: “To prevent child abduction and the sexual exploitation of children, and for other purposes.”

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 1104) was laid on the table.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rule, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SENSENBRENNER moves that the House insist on its amendments to S. 151 and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill S. 151, be instructed to insist that—

(1) the committee of conference allow opportunity for members of the committee of conference to offer and debate amendments at all meetings of such conference; and

(2) all meetings of the committee of conference—

(A) be open to the public and to the print and electronic media; and

(B) be held in venues selected to maximize the capacity for attendance of the public and the media.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XXII, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I believe the motion is self-explanatory, and I would hope that it would be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the motion, but I hope it will not be used to slow down the proceedings of the conference so that we can expeditiously reach a conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The motion to instruct was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

From the Committee on the Judiciary, for consideration of the Senate bill and the House amendments, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. SENSENBRENNER, COBLE, SMITH of Texas, GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. HART, Mr. CONYERS and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

For consideration of the Senate bill and House amendments and modifications committed to conference: Mr. FROST.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY COMMITTEE ON RULES REGARDING AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 522, FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 2003

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules may meet next week to grant a rule which could limit the amendment process for floor consideration of H.R. 522, the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2003.

Any Member wishing to offer an amendment should submit 55 copies of the amendment and one copy with a brief explanation of the amendment to the Committee on Rules in room H-312 of the Capitol by 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 1. Members should draft their amendments to the bill as ordered and reported by the Committee on Financial Services on March 13, which is expected to file its report later today.